CHAPTER VIII—INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

(i) Industries and Commerce

General

1068. As usual, the Department continued to encourage and promote industrial activities in the State by rendering technical assistance and advice to establish new industries in the State or to substantially expand the existing ones wherever necessary. In the case of Government Industrial concerns under the control of the Department, special attention was paid to implement the several expansion schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan, and also to improve the production and sales of the products of the concerns.

Industrial and Commercial conditions

1069. The conditions of slump and increasing competition in many lines of industry which became noticeable in the first quarter of the year continued during the year and in some respects became further accentuated notably in the textile industries, both mill and handloom, silk industry, oil crushing industry etc. The silk industry was severely handicapped by fierce competition from art silk. Industries like soap manufacture and engineering were also affected by scarcity of raw materials and increased competition from large units. Generally speaking, therefore, the outlook facing the industry and trade during the year was one of competition and lower price levels.

1070. The reduction of quotas for imports introduced during the latter part of the previous year was further curtailed on account of foreign exchange considerations. An attempt was made by the Government of India to use the available exchange to the best advantage to maintain so far as practicable, the level of the internal production by allowing import of raw materials and machine parts required by industries either through established importers or against 'Actual Users' licenses. Small value quotas were also permitted for a few essential consumer items.

1071. The Export Promotion Scheme which provides for the grant of special import licenses for such of the basic

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raw materials as are required for the manufacture of goods intended for export was continued during the year.

1072. An important feature of the Export Policy pursued by the Government of India during the year was to encourage export of indigenous manufactured goods, which were surplus to the internal requirements of the country.

Industrial Establishments.

1073. There were 1,585 Industrial Establishments working in the enlarged Mysore State during the year each employing on an average 10 or more persons. The total number of persons employed in all these establishments was 1,69,421. Out of 1,585 Industrial Establishments, 1,243 were perennial and the remaining 342 were seasonal.

Gold Mining Industry

1074. The Gold Mines in the Kolar Gold Field area produced 1,63,123 fine ounces of gold valued at Rs. 4,70,83,500 during the year while the Hatti Gold Mines in Hatti in Raichur District produced 15,126 fine ounces of gold valued at Rs. 43,54,513.

Woollen Mills.

1075. During the year, there were four woollen mills working in the State with 271 looms and 11,940 spindles. The total production of woollen yarn and piece goods manufactured in these mills during the calendar year 1957 was 3,065,039 lbs. (3,133,207 lbs.) valued at Rs. 1,36,73,315 (Rs. 1,44,22,286). Two of these mills were mainly engaged in the manufacture of carpets and druggets.

State Aid To Industries.

1076. 1. *The Mysore State Aid to Industries Act*, 1951 :—A total sum of Rs. 83,750 was disbursed as loans to 17 applicants who were recommended to Government by the Board of Industries out of 47 applicants seeking for various kinds of aid provided for under the Act. The recovery made from the loanees towards the outstanding loans was Rs. 1,03,059. Besides, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was also sanctioned as a cash credit accommodation to M/s. Radio Electrical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bangalore, out of the Budget provision of Rs. 14 lakhs for the year 1957-58.

Out of Rs. 2,61,321-33 due to be recovered from 15 loanees of the integrated areas of the erstwhile States of Bombay and Madras, a sum of Rs. 19,006 towards principal and Rs. 8,965—29 towards interest was recovered during the year.

The total recoveries made during the year under 'Recovery of Loans granted under the Industrial Loan Rules' amounted to Rs. 1,14,511—50 (Rs. 4,04,529).

2. *Supply of Coal and Coke*:—The arrangements for procurement and distribution of coal and coke in the State to the small scale consumers through the Coal Depots maintained by the Department at the Government Soap Factory, Bangalore, and Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore, were continued during the year. The half-yearly quota of 223 waggons of coal/coke under class "ZIS" was regularly drawn and distributed among the small scale consumers in the State.

The Mysore Coal Control Order was published in the Mysore Gazette during March 1958. The procedure to be adopted for implementation of the Coal Control Order was under active consideration of the Department.

3. *Supply of Iron and Steel*:—Recommendations were made to proper quarters for release of quotas either on a permanent or on a single issue basis to the *bonafide* consumers.

The Iron and Steel Controller for Mysore, Bhadravati was requested to enhance the quotas suitably so as to meet the ever increasing demands of the consumers in the State including integrated areas as well as new-comers in the field.

Recommendations were also made to proper authorities for the release of iron and steel quotas required by some big industrial establishments for development and expansion of their industries.

4. *Supply of Salt*:—Under the Zonal Scheme, a total quantity of 38,95,000 railway maunds of salt was allotted to the State for the calendar year 1957 for industrial and civil requirements from the Bombay and Madras Zones. The working of the Zonal Scheme was satisfactory during the year.

5. *Issue of Essentiality Certificates to the "Actual Users" for the import of raw materials, accessories, etc*:—

As many as 320 applications were received during the year from the Actual Users in the State for the import of raw materials (except raw silk and art silk), accessories, machinery, spare parts etc., for use in their industrial

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concerns for the manufacture of finished products. These applications were investigated and essentiality certificates were issued in deserving cases after examining their half-yearly *bona fide* requirements in terms of the Government of India Import Trade Control Policy.

1. Government Industrial Schools.

Industrial Education.

1077. Apart from Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, there were eleven Government Industrial Schools in the State during the year imparting training to artisans in useful arts and crafts like carpentry, smithy, lacquerware manufacture, weaving in cotton and wool, sandalwood carving, icon making, etc. The duration of several courses in these schools was two years for each craft and one year for practical training. During the period of training scholarships ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 were given to trainees as a measure of encouragement. Besides, special scholarships were also awarded to students belonging to scheduled castes and tribes.

1078. At the end of March 1958, there were 476 students undergoing training in all these eleven industrial schools. A sum of Rs. 29,768 was expended during the year for granting scholarships.

The total output and sales in all the several industrial schools during the year amounted to Rs. 80,863 and Rs. 84,246, respectively.

2. Private Industrial Schools.

1079. (a) *S.L.N. Industrial School, Bangalore*:—As in the previous year a monthly grant-in-aid of Rs. 250 was given to this school for the maintenance of the Industrial Section for imparting training to Middle School students in tailoring, carpentry, weaving and rattan making. The number of students undergoing training during the year was 106.

(b) *Methodist Mission Boys' Orphanage Workshops and Industrial School, Tumkur.*—As in the previous year a monthly grant-in-aid of Rs. 201 was given to the school for the grant of six scholarships as also for meeting a part of the expenditure connected with the maintenance of the Industrial Section. There were 16 students undergoing training in Industrial subjects. Articles worth Rs. 22,780 were manufactured for sale during the year.

3. Home Industries Institutions.

1080. There were 85 Home Industries Institutions (Stree Samajas) in the State during the year for imparting training to ladies in several useful crafts like tailoring, mat-weaving, cloth-printing, rattan making, embroidery, knitting, zary work, etc. The Department continued to encourage these institutions by giving grants-in-aid, ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100 per month. The total amount of grant given to these institutions during the year was Rs. 33,700. A sum of Rs. 26,130 was sanctioned during the year for giving grants to Home Industries Institutions for construction of buildings, purchase of raw materials and equipments, etc., required by the institutions for expanding their activities.

4. Award of Scholarships for the study of Industrial subjects outside the State.

1081. Scholarships are being sanctioned by the Department from the last three decades to deserving students for pursuit of higher studies in Industrial subjects in any of the recognised institutions.

1082. Out of 32 applications submitted by the Industrialists in the State for obtaining necessary licenses for the establishment of new undertakings or for permission to expand their industrial undertakings or for manufacture of new articles, etc., as prescribed under the said Act, 16 applicants were granted permission or licence by the Government of India. Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

1083. The Department participated in important industrial fairs and exhibitions both in and outside the State by arranging display and demonstrations wherever possible and sales of the handicrafts and other industrial products. Participation in Exhibitions.

1084. The Department was also taking steps to encourage export of handicraft articles to foreign countries.

1085. Sanction was accorded for the opening of two Emporia, one at Mangalore and the other at Belgaum with the financial assistance from the Government of India for display and sale of handicraft articles.

1086. The working of the Department during the year was quite satisfactory. Conclusion.